when, it is stated, an attempt will be made to compel the recognition by Government of the Southern

- As regards continental affairs, we clip the following from the Panama London correspondent, December 16.

With respect to Continental affairs, the conflict understood to have been raging between M Fould and the rest of the French Ministry, has terminated in a victory for the financier. He claimed the power of a Premier, and insisted that any expenditure ordered by a minister should be previously approved by him. His colleagues resisted and the Emperor was supposed to be unwilling to concede such authority, but the situation was too pressing even for His Majesty, and the Moniteur of the 12th inst, contains a decree granting M. Fould the pow r for which he contended. At the meeting of the Senate on the 2d M. Barocha laid before it a Senutas Consultum. authorizing the voting of the budge by section, and forbidding supplementary credits except by virtue of a law. As yet, however, M. Fould has not produced the plan by which the deficit of £40,000,000 is to be covered. The expenditure of the Empire, is not perceptibly reduced in any quarter; and a statement has been issued showing that the occupation of Rome has cost the French Government since 1848 nearly five millions sterling.

The Italian Parliament has had a great debate

which lasted during nearly the whole fornight on the policy of the Government, and which ended in a great triumph for Baron Ricasoli and his colleagues. The votes were 232 against 79, and the government gained greatly in every way by being put on its defence. Their three greatest dangers are Austrian ambition, Neopolitan self indulgence, and lying rumour. The first they are rapidly preparing to meet, the second they are slowly endeavoring to curb, the last evades their grasp like a phantom, and yet cripples the influence of Italy in Europe by the reports of disunited councils and intestine troub es which it sows abroad. Ricasoli was, however, able to point to an amount of progress in the consolidation of the New Kingdom within the last two years which may compare favorably with that during the same time in any country whatever, and while this has been the case internally the government are preparing for Rome and Venetia by augmenting the army from 200,000 to 300,000 Already the Italian navy outstrips that of Austria. Italy has 83 ships, carrying 980 cannons and 13,480 horse power. The Austrian navy has 90 ships, 703 cannons and 6,473 horse

During the fortnight a great constitutional change has been introduced in Russia which, in connection with the emancipation of the serfs must, in the course of time, exercise an almost incalculable influence in the future destinies and history of that country. The Emperor has issued a usase, by which his ministers, instead of being as heretofore mere secretaries carrying out his orders, are to be formed into a Cabinet associated with him in the government of the empire. They are to consider all important questions conjointly and report on them as a Council. This innovation to be followed by a extension of the Council of the Empire, which will be increased by the addition of independent persons, and invested with some legislative authority. It is strange to see English institutions, growing up in the midst of the autocratic empires of ancient or modern times.

Thirty-six Hungarians, who had taken refuge in Turkey, had been delivered up to Austria by the Turkish vizier Ali Pascha. His predecessor, Reched Pascha, in 1849 refused to give up Hungarian exiles (Kossuth and others) to the threats of Austria and Russia; but times have altered, and the "sick man" is evidently getting

Nearly the whole of Poland is under martial law and in a state of siege. There is hardly any transaction in ordinary common life that is not suspected and for-It is asserted that the Emperor Alexander is determined to follow hereafter a most rigorous system of centralization.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 21. (Echo du Pacifique.) Between the at least doubtful good will of the land holders and the insuperable mistrust of the country people, the emancipation question makes little progress. Only twenty-seven communes have hitherto accepted the proposed arrangements, and at every moment new difficulties delay a solution whose term can by no means be foreseen to-day. Serious troubles have manifested themselves in the provinces of Kasan and St. Petersburg, and have necessitated recourse to military force. There is, besides, throughout the Empire, and particularly at St. Petersburg, an extreme agitation, a kind of trouble and snxt-ty in the public mind. Something is expected to happ n, but it is impossible to say what is expected. The city is literally flooded with proclamations in every shape and by every conveyance. You find them in your carriage, on your shelves, among the letters you receive, in your box at the theatre, sometimes even in your pocket. There is something wonderful in this anonymous distribution. The police are nonplussed, and, notwithstanding a reward of 500 rubles for the discovery of one of those who distribute them, the mystery still remains unveited. The Offic als, the Generals, the Ministers themselves-even Ambassadors-receive their proclamations, and the police is not forgotten ; the first copies are generally sent to it. The armaments in Southern Russia progress more active y then ever. The fleet in the Black Sea is greater than before the Crimean war, and new ships are constantly constructed, and Sebastopol has risen from its ruins more powerful than before. The death of General Gerstenweig is thus explained. General Larabert, Governor of Warsaw, al rmed at the vigorous measures adopted by the military authorities, concluded on his own au thority to release 1,000 prisoners. General Gerstenweig, irritated at this proceeding, visited General Lam bert, had a most vi dent discussion with him, and end ed by deeply insulting him. A duel was inevitable, the soundal which would result from it, it was agreed by both to decide by lot which one should commit suicide. The lot fell on General Gerstenweig, who, the following morning, was found with two balls in his head.

It is said that the Belgian Government intends t colonize the Solomon Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, and a corvette has gone to survey them.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONFLAGRATION AT CHARLES-TON .- From Eastern papers, received by the Golden Gate, we compile the following detailed account of the destruction of the city of Charleston by fire, on the 11th of December

The theatre of the fire embraced all the territory comprised within the following streets: East Bay, on both sides, from Pinanev to Hazel, along Hazel westerly to Meeting street, down Meeting on both sides to Horlbeck's alley, along Horlbeck's alley and Clifford street to Archdale, down Archdale to Queen, along Queen to Mazyeck, down Mazyeck to Broad, along Broad to Savage; making a clean sweep of all the residences from this point, in Savage, New, Logan and Broad streets, up to King; and from here in a northeasterly direction across Queen and Cumberland, to the northeast corner of Market street.

The fire is said to have originated in Mr. Russell's sash and blind factory, corner of Hazel street and East Bay, through the negligence or treachery of some negroes, at about 9 o'clock on the night of the 11th December, and in the short space of seven hours reduced trushes over 500 houses, the principal portion of which were dwellings. The flames crossed Broad street and destroyed all the houses in Savage, New and Logan streets. The buildings in the burnt district were nearly all wood, old and closely built, and so exceedingly inflammable in their character that the flames spread with terrible rapidity, driving hundreds of poor famlies from their homes in the most utter state of destitu-

on. The losses were estimated at \$7,000,000. The Charleston Courier of the 13th December gav a list of between two hundred and three hundred sufferers, and says that the loss is estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000. Mr. Russell, at whose factory the fire originated, thinks that it must have been occasioned by an incendiary or by the negligence of the negroes employed there.

The Charleston Mercury of the 18th December says that the fire destroyed five churches. The Cathedral, (St. Peter's) Episcopal, the Cumberland street (Methodist), and the Circular church, also the Institute Hall, St. Andrew's Hall, Apprentices' Library Hall, the Southern Express office, the Palmetto Savings Institution, the Art Association Hall, the cotton press and Cameron & Co.'s foundry The slaves worked zealously and faithfully to assist the firemen. Capt. J. E. Bowers was slightly injured by an explosion.

It was reported at Augusta that the Georgia Legislature had appropriated \$100,000 for the relief of the

sufferers at Charleston. In the Virginia Legislature at Richmond, on Decem-

ber 14th, measures were progressing to make an appropriation for the relief of the Charleston sufferers. The Charleston Courser says the most gratifying incident of the fire was the zeal manifested by the slaves in their efforts as firemen and laborers. The entire population, male and female, worked most earnestly. Subscriptions for the poor sufferers by the terrible conflagration had been opened at the Bank of Charleston, and \$2,000 had been subscribed.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862

Our contemporary has been nursing the financial question of the country with remarkable assiduity and much skill. It has turned it over and over in every imaginable light, dwelt upon its enormity, shed tears over its deformity, thundered as a whirlwind and sighed as a zephyr on every note of the editorial gamut, from lowest bass to highest treble. Like a squirrel in its cage, it has gone its rounds, from policy to personality, and from personality to policy, with wonderful dexterity and the unbounded applause of its keepers. But alas! poor squirrel, the country won't be rained; commerce won't desert us; industry won't flag; people will sell and buy, eat and drink and be given in marriage, although they are told that they ought to wear sack cloth and ashes and duck their heads in contrition and sorrow before the ghosts of commercial, industrial and financial ruin, whose icy hands have chilled the blood and palsied the nerves of the Adcertiser. It has raised a terrible breeze and, because itself cannot see through the dust that envelops it, it thinks that every body else must be equally purblind. It has started upon false, or at least inadequate, issues; and its roar and its warblings have fallen alike unheeded. It has clamored against the 10 per cent, tariff with so much violence that it has finally come to mistake the buzz in its own ears for the echo of the public, but it has failed to prove that a dress or a door nail has increased in price to the general consumer. It predicted that the tariff would drive away the whalers, but although the fleet has been less up North, yet the number that visited us has comparatively been as great as ever. It stated that a diminised importation would cripple our productive resources, and yet we have exported o our own produce more than ever before; while i failed to see that the deficit in the importation of the past year was the measure of the consumption of the whalets; and had not the honesty to ac knowledge that the withdrawal of the whaling fleet was not local in these ports, nor for causes existing here, but general from the business alto gether, and for causes over which this Government

Our contemporary and its party know that the blowing on rams' horns brought the walls of Jericho to the ground, and, emuleus of the miracle. they have blown through the Advertiser with might and main to make a breach in the Ministerial walls and enter the city and occupy the seats of the worthless worthies who are barring their pas sage to the promised land.

But to drop metaphors and speak a few plain words of sober truth. The Advertiser should know, or it has no business to write for the public, that its cry of free-trade is, in the present condition of the country, an unmitigated humbug, a cry without a canse, and that, were the Cabinet reconstructed to-morrow from men out of its own party, they would not dare to repeal the duties and replace them by an increase of property taxation. There are more elements to govern, more interests to protect, than those of the importers and commission merchants, and to burden the many in order to favor the few is no qualification for Ministerial office. Within a certain range a small fluctuation in the duties will not affect the importation, and, when agriculture and industry are fostered, while the general consumer will not pay any more for his purchases, the importer will make up the somewhat lessened profit on each

article by the increased amount of his sales.

To meet the decrease in the revenue we must look for retrenchment in the Government expenses. and of this fact the Government is well aware and has gone several steps in that direction already. But we know, and the Advertiser knows also, that the Government could not go much farther in that direction without the concurrence of the Legisla, ture; and still it treats the Government and the Ministry as if they had refused or were unwilling to undertake a course of retrenchment commensurate with the exigencies of the times. There is neither honesty nor decency in such ravings We have not the least doubt that He Majesty will be willing to go to the very verge of the most radical retrenchment if required, and consistent with the arimary duties of his high position, but we greatly doubt that he would be willing to do so by any other means than the proper, constitutional and legal means which he has promised to observe. It is due, besides, in common fairness, that the present Cabinet should be permitted to go before the country with their plans and their projects, and stand the only legitimate constitutional test of their measures. To remove them on the eve of a legislative session would be neither fair to them nor to the Legislature, by depriving them of an opportunity to vindicate themselves, and that of its right to express the opinion of the country. There was a time in the constitutional history of Hawaiinei, when a resolution of want of confidence by the House of Representatives was but slightly regarded by the Minister whom it affected, but we trust that those times have passed never more to return. In constitutional countries Ministers ascend or descend, unless personally having become objectionable to the Sovereign-in virtue of the constitutionally expressed or implied opinion of the representatives of the country; and where Min.sters are irresponsible or assume to set that opinion at defiance, they generally finish by becoming the tools or making a puppet of their Sovereign. For our part, we can see no particular advantage in a mere change of names, from Peter to Paul, from John to Ebenezer, as regards the retrenchment question, if the country must pay Pau and Ebenezer as much

The men whom the Advertiser attacks are, com paratively, of to-day; the system under which they act is coeval with the constitution. Instead, therefore, of attacking the men, it should inquire into the system; it should prove that it is too large for the purposes which it is put to, more ornamental than useful, and that, if need required, and the public weal were subserved thereby in a season of retrenchment, the duties of this or that office might without detriment be performed by some other organization at a less cost. The public, to whom it addresses itself, would then perceive that it spoke upon and about principles and not about men. Intelligent and honorable minds would then unite with it to discuss the means whereby the Government machinery might be simplified, and if, in the

as it has paid Peter and John.

would be so without bitterness of feeling or per-

In the meantime, the question to which our contemporary should confine itself, ought to be : Will the Ministers govern the country as cheap as its necessities require? If they will not, or cannot, then let them make room for others. But until they have explained themselves before the Legislature, it is premature and unfair to accuse them of either incompetency or unwillingness.

The allusions and comparisons which the Advertiser makes between France and this country, the Emperor Napoleon and this King, are so supremely ridiculous and absurd that we will not waste a

word upon them.

Our neighbor says in conclusion : "Mr. Wyllie has long and faithfully served the king, (more faithfully than he has served the people,) and none are more ready than we to award to him the meed of praise that may be due; but if the Secretary of Foreign Affairs stands in the way of a radical change in our financial and commercial policy, it is his duty to his God, his king, his country and himself, to resign and submit to a reconstruction of the Cabinet. He serves for honor, and if his long experience and wisdom are deemed indispensable, the creation of a title of nobility for him, as for instance. Baron of the Isles, would be a fitting reward, to which the voice of public sentiment would say, Amen."

Would it not have comported with the sense of self-respect and common decency in the writers for the Advertiser to have ascertained whether the "Secretary of Foreign Affairs" stood in the way or not, before they resorted to the dignified pastime of insulting a man who " has long and faithfully served the King," and whom no ribbands or titles can recompense for having secured the national independence and existence of this country?

The news by the late mails from the East are singularly interesting in many respects, and laden with the deepest importance. We most heartily and unfeignedly rejoice that the United States Government has, by the surrender of the men taken from the English mail steamer Trent, wisely concluded to place itself right upon its own political record, and remove one most prominent cause for a threatened European war, in addition to its already sufficiently perplexing embroglio at home. We make the following extracts from the Secretary's of State, Mr. Seward's, reply to Earl Russel's demand, to make our readers ou fait with the reasons proffered for the surrender of the prisoners. Mr. Seward states that:

or any neutral vessel, there or elsewhere."

After discussing the whole question at great length, in all its bearings, Mr. Seward says :

"I trust I have shown to the satisfaction of the British Government, by a very simple and rational statement of f ets and analogies of law applicable to them, that this Government has neither meditated, nor practiced, nor approved any deliberate wrong in the transactions to which they have call dies attention; and, contrary, tency, consisting in a departure by the naval officer, free from any wrongful motive, from a rule uncertainly established, and probably by the several parties concerned, either imperfectly understood, or entirely unknown. For this error, the British Government has right to expect the same reparation, as we an indepenother friendly nation, in a similar case.

"I have not been unaware that in determining this to be a British side of it, against my own country, but I am relieved from all embarrassment on that subject had nearly fallen into that line of argument, when I discovered that I was really defending and maintaining. not exclusively British interests, but an old, honored and cherished American cause; not upon British authorities, but upon principles that constitute a large porti n of the distinctive policy by which the United States have developed the resources of a continent, and thus become a considerable maritime power, won the respect and confidence of many nations. These principl s were laid down for us by James Madison in 1804, hen Secretary of State under Jefferson, in his instruc-

tions to James Monroe, our then Minister to England."

"If I decide this case in favor of my own Governrelease and reverse, and forever abandon its essential policy, which the country cannot afford to sacrifice. If I maintain these principles and adhere to that policy, I must surrender the case itself.

It will be se n, therefore, that this Government could not deny the justice of the claim presented. We are asked to do to the British nation just what we always nsisted all other nations ought to do to us. In coming to my conclusion, I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the prisoners. it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them. But the effectual check and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance of the captured persons themselves, when dispassionately weighed, happily forbids as from resorting to that defence; nor am I aware that American citizens are in any case to be unnecessarily surrendered for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign State. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground. It would tell little for our own cl ims to the character of a just and magnanimous people, if we should so far consent to be guided by the spirit of retaliation as to lift up buried injuries against national consistency and national conscience.

"Putting beyond me all suggestions of this kind, orefer to express my satisfaction that, by the adjustment of the present case upon principles confessedly American, and yet, as I trust, mutually satisfact ry to both nations concerned, a question is finally and rightly se tled between them which, heretofore, exhausting not only all forms of peaceful discussion, but also the arbirament of war itself, for more than half a century alienated the two countries from each other, and perplexed Hawaiian newspapers as they choose to select, whether with fears and apprehensions all other nations. The four persons in question are now held in military cus tody at Fort Warren, in the State of Massachusetts. They will be cheerfully liberated. Your lordship will please indicate a time and place for receiving them."

We will not stoop, as some have done, to question the genuineness or criticise the tardiness of that acknowledgment of tort which did not sooner and spontaneously prevent the American people the church-members had been hindered and prevented from warming themselves by false lights into a fe- from exercising their liberty of opinion in the selection vered excitement on this important question. accept with unmixed satisfaction the fact that the American Government has proved consistent and true to one of its most cherished principles, and by the surrender of the men and the disavowal of the done more to clear up that half-written chap ter of the international code than a dozen peacecongresses or international conventions could have

Relative to the cotton question and its European aspect, the political horizon is not so clear, and the danger of collision none the less for being unseen. It has been said that King Cotton has been dethroned, but if so, the very subversion of his throne may yet cause international wars and untold miseries in other countries than his own, and his deathstruggle may be more terrible than the exercise of his power. From the intelligent and hitherto always reliable Paris correspondent of the Echo du Pacifique (San Francisco), we take the following. The writer quotes intelligence from England touch-

process, this or that wheel should be removed, it | ing a proposition made to put a heavy tax on American cotton, and let cotton from other countries enter free of duty :

> "The circumstances are exceptional. It is said in defence of the proposition, America refuses to deliver us her cotton, and at the same time prevents us from drawing it from other countries. If America were at the bottom of the ocean, or if the whole community of slave States were or would be in a condition of permanent powerlessness, we would have cotton enough. Every other nation would throw mountains of cotton into Liverpool, and we would have at our disposal all the resources of this kind that the whole world could produce. We might still at times be embarrassed, but we would only suffer in consequence of natural scarcity after the entire production had been exhausted. Now, however, it is quite otherwise, and the mart of Liverpool offers no security. Every moment a sudden peace in America or a sudden intervention of Europe may bring the usual supply to Liverpool. The political necessity which has caused the dearth may disappear, and those who have made the greatest efforts to overcome this scarcity may find themselves bringing their cotton to a port already overstocked. Under such peculiar circumstances, we ought to protect those against a ruinous price who at great cost shall send us their supplies of cotton, if all of a sudden they should encounter a disastrous competition with supplies com-

> ing from America. "Can this reasoning, adds the correspondent, be reconciled with that principle of freedom of commerce so often proclaimed by the United Kingdom as the great light which some day ought to enlighten the whole world? And, moreover, must not such a tax be the result of an international convention and be established by every nation? We believe so; and therefore without insisting further on this point, we will merely call attention to the fact how much the idea of a forcible breaking of the block de of the Southern States is cherished here. And at a moment when the fleet of this powerful nation is setting s il for Mexico, and will pass close to those ports where cotton biles are ranged like armies of impatient sailors awaiting the opening of the sea, it is impossi ble to prevent the reflections which arise in the public mind from the idea of a sudden cessation of the blockade-an idea so popular in England, and raised

to the magnitude of a fixed expectation. "It is certain that in view of the situation in which the civil war in America has placed our manufactures, the future cannot be looked at without a kind of terror. These ant-hills of worsing men, which swarm in Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Dublin, and beyond all, in London, create every day a problem more and more em barrassing, which society ought to solve, as the enigma of Sphinx, if it does not want itself to be de voured. Like the merchant who trembles to look his situation in the f-ce for fear of discovering the ruin that threatens him, we do nothing but adjourn the fatal balance whose debit sides are filling in frightful proportions. Misery breeds demoralization, and we are terrified to think to what degree the one and the other can descend in consequence of the vicissitudes of an uncertain commerce, and in a season when wants increase as resources diminish.

"We believe that these dangers are much more formidable than those which make us fortify our coasts, review our volunteers, pronounce warlike dis-"The British Government rightly conjectures what courses, and remind each other at every moment of s now my duty to state, that C ptain Wilkes acted on the brilliant charge at Balaklava. The English his own suggestions of duty, without any directions or army is brave and approved. Who doubts it? But instructions, or even foreknowledge of it on the part of it is the industrial army that must occupy our attenthis Government. No directions had been given him, tion at this time; for it has been, as much as the or any other naval officer, to arrest the four persons, or other, the strength of England, and it now threatens tish vessel. to become its weakness."

The allusion to the English fleet in the Gulf Mexico, in the above extract, is very significant; the more so when we reflect that the squadron on the Atlantic seaboard is stronger in ships, guns and men than the whole American navy, and far too disproportionate to England's position in the Mexican intervention. that what has happened has been simply an in dver- We believe that England will strain every nerve to meet the terrible undertow of manufacturing distress that flows from the civil war in America, but as that war is prolonged ad infinitum, so rise the shadows of impending bread riots on the English dent State, should expect from Great Britain, or any horizon, and she may yet be placed in a position to choose between giving grape and canister to her question I have fellen into an argument for what seems own subjects clamoring for bread, or getting cotton-peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must.

The Oahn Evangelical Association. The Oahu Evangelical Association met this week in Honolulu and, as we learn from those present, discussed and settled a number of questions that had come before it. Among other things it was resolved that the Society should most diligently investigate the character of the law of the 24th of August, 1860, "to mitigate, &c...' with a view of having so loathsome and wicked a law repealed. The resolution took us rather by sur-Mr. Seward says, after quoting these instruc prise, for we knew that most, if not all, of the Rev. gentlemen who compose the association had pre-judged this law even before it was passed, and that their orment, I must d savow its most cherished principles; gans had stigmatized it and its supporters in the foulest terms possible, and we know that that enmity to the law and bitterness towards its advocates had suffered no material abatement since. Yet now, after 18 months, they resolve to investigate its character ! We can hardly indulge the pleasing hope, and yet it would seem as if some doubt of the correctness of their previous position had actually crossed their minds and, having in an inconsiderate moment and manner excommunicated the law and its authors, they now are anxious to justify themselves by a post-judicial trial of its merits. And if in the investigation the law should be vindicated and its promoters exculpated, will the Oahu Evangelical Association retract its dennnciations and cease its opposition? Here is a chance to practice self-denial and humility, and we hope these gentlemen will prove equal to the task. If they require more light on this subject, we hope they will not neglect to address themselves to the recipients of the law, to the Sheriff of Oahu, and to the Physician, and to every candid, unprejudiced man who is at all conversant with and competent to judge of the social life and condition of the Another resolution, passed by the same Association,

was to the effect that church-members should not be prevented or hindered from subscribing to such of the it were the "Hoku o ka Pakipika" or the "Nupepa Kuokoa." As regards this last resolution we congratulate the Association on its return to reason, common sense and that liberty of opinion which is so essential an element in all true progress, whether in the spiritual or temporal life of man. But besides this, the above resolution is of historical importance, as showing that We of their newspapers. Or else, what need of the resolution? We accept the tardy though implied acknowledgment, and only regret the un ind feelings, the unprovoked denunciations and material injury, which a contrary course and this delay have wrought to that one of the two journals (the "Hoku o ks Pakipika,") which hitherto had been proscribed from the hands of

> Coffee in Konn, Hawnii. We are permitted to make the following extract from

a letter, received by a gentleman in Honolulu, from a

Kona, Hawaii, correspondent : Since December 20, when we had the first shower for several months, Kona has been greatly favored with frequent rains, and the country is looking finely. Our crop of coffee will this year much exceed that of any previous one, and I think will foot up not far from 250,000 lbs. So that it appears that our planters have received in the neighborhood of \$30,000-a good deal of m ney to be scattered among a population of 5,000, which is about the figure for North Kona. A great deal of young coffe- is being set out in this rainy weather, and in two years time our export will be doubled, should the blight continue to decrease as it does at present.

His Majesty's Birthday.

The ninth of February having fallen on Sunday, the tenth (Monday) was observed as a National Holliday. The town was decorated with flags innumerable from flagstaffs and balconies, and the shipping in the harbor dressed in its best-the Russian gunboat Morge being the most tasty and showy. The weather was in harmony with the occasion, sunny and mild.

Palace, when the Chancellor of the Kingdom, Chief privileges, either through ignorance or inability to Justice Allen, on behalf of the high dignitaries and official corps of the Government, offered their felicitations and homage on the august occasion. The Diplomatic pose the great majority. Can nothing be done f. corps was then received, and Mr. Perrin, H. I. M. Com- these? You have stopped a leak in the life of the people missioner, as the senior member, congratulated His Majesty. Mr. W. L. Green, H. B. M. Acting Commissioner and Consul-General, in his own name and that of the Consular corps present, testified to their respect and best wish s for the long life and happiness of His Majesty and the Royal Family. Captain Crown, of the Imperial Russian steam gunboat, the Morge, and his officers, were introduced by His Excellency Mr. Wyllie, and presented to His Majesty. Immediately after, Mr. Wyllie, Minister for Foreign Affairs, presented His Majesty with a letter from the Supreme Grand Council of Masonry in France, notifying him in the most courteous terms that it had pleased that Illustrious Body to elevate him to the Thirtieth Degree of Masonry in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, "Grand Elect Knight of K. D. S." To all and various the addresses and felicitations, H. Majesty graciously replied with much feeling and affability.

Among the various devices to celebrate the day, we may not omit to notice the parade of the entire Fire Department in Honolulu. The Department turned out in full strength, mustering some 200 members, with their Engines beautifully decked and adorned with wreaths, flowers and flogs, and preceded by a band of music, marched through the streets of the city until 12 o'clock noon, when they entered the Palace grounds and defiled before the grand staircase, where His Majesty, surrounded by his Staff and the numerous high officers of the Government, members of the Diplomatic and Consular corps, distinguished visitors and others, received the heads of the Fire Department who came to offer their felicitations. Among the different companies who composed the magnificent pageant, we can make no preference, either in regard to the splendid and tasteful decorations of their Engines, or the nextness, sipartness and cheerful appearance of the men. The tout ensemble was well worth seeing, and will not soon be forgotten. But we may be permitted to mention an incident which added not a little to the charm of the scene. Under a canopy erected over the Engine No. 1, Hawaiian," composed exclusively of Havalians, was seated the youngest member of the Fire Department, H. R. H. the Prince of Hawaii. When his company approached the staircase where the King stood, the young Prince, not quite four years old, took Fsq , the Hawaiian Consul-General in London, we are off his hat with a profound bow, and holding out both hands to his Royal father, with the liveliest emotions of and that it arose from the law officers of the Crown joy depicted on his countenance, cried out "P pa! and not from the Bishop of London, whose friendlines Papa ! here we are." As soon as all the companies had to the object, on the contrary, had been most signal, passed and ranged themselves in a semi-circle around the fountain, they gave three times three deafening cheers for His Haje ty the King, H. Majesty the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Hawaii, and H. R. H. Prince L. Kamehameha; after which each company was invited into the side rooms of the Palace, where a collation was spread for them, the King taking the young Prince by the hand and in person honoring the companies with fully invited. his presence at the collation.

Among the numerous feasts and pienics in honor of the day, we merely mention the dinner given by the Engine Companies Nos. 3 and 4 to the other companies of the Fire Department, where the best of cheer and the best of feeling characterized the feast.

Royal salutes were fired at sunrise, noon and at sun-

Thus ended, though briefly recounted, the Twentyeighth Anniversary of His Majesty Kamehameha IV. May many more succeed, and each succeeding one with brighter and happier auspices than its predecessor, until, loaded with years and crowned with the respect of foreign nations and the gratitude and love of his own people, he shall lay down his sceptre at the feet of the King of Kings, and the blessings of the nation be his

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. EDITOR :- Since writing to you a few days since, in reply to a correspondent of the Advertiser, I have se n and read the Kunkou, native paper, published at the Advertiser establishment, and by Mr. Whitney, under date of January 25, and I beg to call Mr. Wailele's attention to the article on the first page of that number headed "The History of Umi, a celebrated Chief of Hawaii." If Mr. W. will say that in that article (the first of a series) there is nothing obscene, smutty or indelicate, and that he would have no objections to place it on his centre-table, for family perusal, then I will acknowledge that his standard of purity differs vastly from mine. Why, sir, it is so abominably vile that it won't stand translation, or I would send you an English version-not indeed for publication, for to offer that would be an insult to you-but for the private inspection of any one whose early Hawaiian studies have been neglected. That I half suspect is the case with Mr. Wailele, and now there is a splendid opportunity for him to make up for lost time. He is already, without doubt, a subscriber to the Kuokoa; Andrew's grammar or vocabulary is unnecessary, but let him secure the services of any of the "Registered" frail sisters of Honolulu of sufficiently long standing, and with the "History of Umi" as a text book, he may take a series of analytical and synthetical exercises in the dark, deep. beautiful depths of the ancient racy Hawaiian.

But perhaps the editor of the Kuokoa will be "talked to." as was him of the Hae (so we are told), and then Umi's ribald flight will be stayed in mid air. Such, it is to be hoped, will be the case.

A few months hence the Legislature meets. Beyond he assertion of the Advertiser, that the " Act to mitigate the evils," etc., was going to be repealed, and the new constitutional amendments, I have heard nothing of what is proposed to be legislated on. So, I presume, from my secluded nook, to intrude on the public attention another " Act to mitigate" the evils arising from

We all know, in a more or less degree, what fearful making among the common people. How many women have been made barren, how many men impotent, how many children diseased and crippled from birth, and how many untimely deaths have been caus in the remote districts, by this horrid complaint, will never be known this side eternity. Laws cannot be framed so as to make the people moral and chaste. That is-or ought to be-the province of fathers, mothers and teachers. But it is the duty of law-makers to provide remedies for evils that affect the public welfare, whenever it is possible to reach them. And the earnest friend of this race, in his researches after these evils and their remedies, will not shrink from entering the lowest and filthiest hovel, in which vice and shame and festering disease have hid themselves, if, perchance, be

may alleviate the misery or cure the disease. You from the lips of such true friend of the people will you hear the bigoted, inhuman doctrine enunciated during the last session of the Legislature-" they have sinned and this disease and misery are their just punishmen.

The Queen's Hospital, though a great charity, and doing a great deal of good, is necessarily limited in its influence to the metropolis. But few, compartively, of At 11 A. M., His Majesty held a reception at the the sick on the other islands avail themselves of intravel. And the sick who are thus placed by circum. stances beyond the reach of the national charity, comin Honolola, but the waters of death are pouring in elsewhere, away in the dark kuaaina corners, and man yet sink the ship! Apart from this one imported dis ease of which I have been speaking, the Hawaiians are a healthy people-none more so. The venereal, in its various disguises, once rooted out, and there is a hone for this people's rapid increase. They are fast securing the comforts of civilized life-are better housed, clothe and fed, to-day, than ever before. But they are no better doctored, nor so well, as in olden times, I do not ask the Government to establish hospitals in

every district from Hawaii to Niihau. Although that would be very desirable, it is not practicable, under the revenue. But I think a law could be so fram-d fand this is my view of a new "Act to mitigate") as to compel all persons who may be found infected with the primary symptons of venereal, and who either cannot or will not be doctored at home, to go or be carried to Honolulu and the Queen's Hospital. A sanitary law to this effect, treating those infected with this horrid, devastating disease, as we would if they had the small, pox, would, in my humble opinion, if properly and faithfully carried out, tend more, by cleansing and invigorating the Hawaiian blood, to make us a moral prosperous and growing nation, than all the preaching we might administer during the next forty years.

Yours truly,

Things to be Remembered.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS in the Polynesian should be carefully looked at. For instance, the well known firm of Brewer & Co. advertise to-day a splendid as. sortment of most desirable goods to arrive by the Arctic, from Boston. Mesers, von Holt & Heuck also inform the public that by the R. W. Wood from Ham. burg they expect a large and varied assortment at very superior goods,

Mr. Cole invites the public to attend his sale of general merchandise on Tuesday next, at his auction

RICE HARVESTING is being prosecuted in many places just now, and those whose harvests are nine would do well to remember that excellent REAPPING can be had at Aldrich, Walker & Co.'s, in Queen

We noticed, last week, that unforeseen impeliments had delayed the consecration, in London, of the Bishop whom the Church of England Missionary So. ciety had resolved to send out to this country. By private letters received in this city from M. Hopkins, informed that the delay would not exceed a month constant and liberal.

Dashaways.

A regular meeting of the Honolulu Dashaway Association will be held at the Bethel Vestry Room this evening, at 7 1-2 o'clock. An attendance of all the members is desirable, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. The public are respect-

Acknowledgments.

We thankfully acknowledge receipt of files of late papers from Messrs. McRuer & Merrill and Messrs Chas. Wolcott Brooks & Co., of San Francisco, per clip per ship Storm King.

The Concert of the Amateur Musical Society will be held at the residence of Mr. Em. Perrin, H. M.'s Commissioner of France, on Tuesday evening next

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY, FERRUARY 14, 1869 Business the past week has somewhat improved, and the cot oracing weather, with the trade wind, has imparted more energiated gy to our business community and revived the coasting trade.-

Produce begins to come in quite freely, On Sunday last we had the clipper ship Storm King, 9% days from San Francisco, en route for Hongkong, and brig Francisco 21 days from Puget Sound, with lumber. The former left a

Monday, 10th, for Hongkong, with a small freight of Fungus and The bark A. A. Eldridge, for Victoria and Portland, is about engaged full, and will take a valuable cargo of produce, to sail

The ship George Washington has been laid on for San Franisco, to sail about the 25th, and the bark Comet, which has been hove down, newly coppered, and thoroughly overhauled,

will commence loading next week. hipment of upwards of 4:00 hs Paddy. This new article of export will be quite an item in the way of freights, and the hish orice in San Francisco at this time cannot fail to give encour

Sales of produce have been made for shipment per Eldridge

SUGAR-No. 1 8c@81/c; 2d quality, 7@71/c; in mats, 1st qual y 7@7%c; dark in mats, 5@6c.

MOLASSES-In good packages, 17c@18c. PULU-Small sales at 614@7c.

COFFEE - Konn best, 17c@iTWc. PLOUR-Best California brands from \$12 to \$15, and holders

REFF...We hear of no sales to report outside of a retail buess. Am'n, bbls, \$14; hf do., \$8. PORK-No sales to report.

rm, owing to the advance in San Francisco market on the s

SHINGLES-Redwood &1 50 to \$5; Eastern \$7.288. LUMBER - Redwood, \$35 per M; N. W. \$22 50@\$25, and the narket greatly overstocked SALMON-Stock heavy, held at \$7@\$8 for bbls, and \$6

best red in hf bbls. HIDES-Light from 8 to 81/c; heavy 7 to 8c. SKINS-Goat, large, 28c; small 25c.

BARLEY-Owing to the advance in California market, hold es are firm at 1 %c@1 %. OATS-In demand at 2022 %c. We quote from the Circular of Chas. W. Brooks & Co., the

ollowing as a fair report of the San Francisco market on the Sugars—No Hawaiian in first hands. Best No. 1 He@l?sedium No. 2 grades, 10c@He; ordinary in mats, He; China No.

ance in Eastern syrups has induced improved rates. Corres—Market bare of Hawaiian; much inquiry; green Ric eld firmly at 24c.; Java, 36c.

held firmly at 24c.; Java, 36c.

Ricz—We soon look for receipts of superior Hawaiian, sales of which will doubtless range similar to Carolina. No. I Chinnow commands 8c, and Carolina 12c; stock nearly exhausted.

Salt—Market well supplied by regular receipts; coarse packing, \$17; fine dairy, \$19 per ton.

Pull—Stock excessive and rapidly accumulating; competition among receivers has caused a marked decline in rates. We not sales of 510 bales ex Yankee, at 10c@10%, mostly on long

FUNDES—Late receipts have been placed readily at \$11@12c.
ARROWROOT—Demand very limited; last sales Haw'n 6c \$ 24
OHS—Polar dull at 45c; \$ cast 32c; Walrus 50c; Sperm \$1 20
Kerosine \$1; other coal oil 62c to 90c. Cocoanut, for small lots,
70 to 72c, in quantities for export 60c; Rapesced oil 35c; China
Nut. \$1.30 per sales.

Nut, \$1 90 per gallon. We also extract from the Circular of Messrs. Barnum W. Field & Win. S. Rice, firm of Field & Rice, Commission Mer chants, 64 Pearl street, New York, quotations of our leading

"We annex the latest prices of your preductions: Wool in particular is higher than has been known for years, in consequence of the demand for the coarser grades for the manufacturing of army clothing, and if the war continues for a year, as there is every prospect, prices will be fully maintained. Low grades of washed Island wool would now come and 4000470 \$10. The fine is worth no more. Old copper 190,200 \$10. Tallow 9% \$10. Crude whale oil, fair to prime, 46 to 5-c \$10. Tallow 9% \$10. Crude whale oil, fair to prime, 46 to 5-c \$10. Tallow 9% \$10. The premium for war risks has been 1% \$10. Chotak whalebone, small, 65 to 68c, medium 68 to 74c \$10. Arctic, 75 to 78c. The premium for war risks has been 1% \$10. San Francisco.